

# ALABAMA REPORTER.

TALLADEGA, ALA.

THURSDAY, June 15, 1865.

## Dr. George McKenzie.

The hearts of our stricken country are again made sad by the tidings that George McKenzie was drowned on the 9th May, near Linden, Marengo Co. He had gone a fishing, taking the little son of Mr. White on the horse behind him. The circumstances indicate that the horse taking fright, fell with them on a steep bank of the creek, precipitating them into deep water when both were drowned.

An April frequent hemorrhages compelled Dr. M. to relinquish his position in the army hospital where his services had been untiring and invaluable, in the hope of regaining his health by a change of climate. He reached the Mississippi river but his strength failing, he was brought back to Linden where he enjoyed every kindness in the family of Mr. Porter to whom he endeared himself as a son and a brother, and whose grief is only less than that of his own family.

Few young men—if any—among our noble dead from this vicinity, have left a reputation better than his, for gentleness, modesty, kindness, spotless integrity and filial piety.

In the Hospitals his professional skill, his devotion to the welfare of the sick and dying soldiers, his gentlemanly bearing and his unswerving parity of character, made him a favorite with his professional brethren and secured for him the blessings of thousands who were ready to perish.

It was his intention to have publicly professed his faith in Christ, but the urgency of his case required him to leave before the day appointed. No doubts felt in reference to his preparation for the summons, sudden and sad as it was.

## Texas Intelligence.

Order seems to reign in all parts of Texas, and the Confederate troops, after plundering the commissary stores in Houston, retired quietly to their homes, without molesting private property. The Houston Telegraph says:

The situation in Houston remains much the same. Vast numbers of troops are constantly passing through town, going quietly about their business, disturbing no one, and observing order and decorum at all times. A military police enforces order in town. Business is at a dead stand. No stores were open yesterday at all. Everybody seemed inclined to keep holiday.

We publish to-day General E. Kirby Smith's farewell address to the troops lately under his command. We have not been as favorably impressed with his address as with the course in the main of the retiring General since he commanded this Department. In this time, however, of general humiliation and sadness, it does not become any of us to find fault with each other. We have been surrendered without the terms we hoped and expected. Let us again accept the situation, humiliating as it may be, and do the best in our power to comply with laws that will benefit our govern.

The following is the address alluded to:

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISS. DEPT., Houston, May 30, 1865.

Soldiers: The day after I refused the demand of the Federal Government to surrender this department, I left Shreveport for Houston. I ordered the Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana troops to follow. My purpose was to concentrate the entire strength of the department, await negotiation, and, if possible, secure terms alike honorable to soldier and citizen. Failing in this, I intended to struggle to the last—and with an army united in purpose, firm in resolve, and battling for the right, I believed God

would yet give us the victory. I reached here to find the Texas troops disbanded and hastening to their homes. They had gradually separated and went to their forsaken their colors and their command—several places of rendezvous to count the ones—had abandoned the cause for which we were struggling, and appropriated the public property to their personal use. Soldiers! I am left a commander without an army—a General without troops. You have made your choice. It was unwise and unpatriotic, but it is final. I pray you may not live to regret it. The enemy will now possess your country, and dictate his own laws. You have voluntarily destroyed our organization, and thrown away all means of resistance.

Your present duty is plain. Return to your families. Resume the occupations of peace. Yield obedience to the laws. Labor to restore order. Strive both by counsel and example to give security to life and property. And may God in his mercy direct you aright and heal the wounds of our distracted country.

E. KIRBY SMITH, General.

The Telegraph of the 24th ult. gives the following account of the ferry upon which the order and quartermasters stores:

The confused, disorderly division of Government property among the soldiers, some effort on the part of the Government that has been going on for several weeks all over the country, from Hempstead to Shreveport, commenced here yesterday morning by the breaking into the ordnance department and the distribution of six shooters, muskets, ammunition, etc., etc. From thence the distribution proceeded to the clothing bureau, where, with surprising little excitement and noise, considering the amount of work being done, the large stores of cloth, blankets, made up clothing, etc., were parcelled out by the crowd regardless of claim, merit, or anything else. He was most fortunate who had the strongest arms or the most capacious sacks. Bolls of domestic, flannels, etc., went off by the armfuls. Soldiers took all they could carry, and having deposited it in a safe place, came back to add to their pile.

Some joined together, and leaving one to guard the joint stock, the balance gave themselves to the work of adding to it—day or two, and go West. He will probably call at New York and Chicago. The headquarters of the Military District buttons, bales of blankets, muskets, hammers, headstalls, etc., etc., all went into the division and all were accepted as a part of the new issue.

The number of troops participating in the affair must have reached two or three thousand, besides quite a number of women, children, negroes and men in citizens' garb. Every man seemed to get all he could carry away, and all together carried away all there was. They made a clean sweep, taking every item of Government property worth carrying away.

The estate of the Confederacy seemed to be administered on without regard to law. The only recognized claim was that of those who presented their own claim. Private property was for the most part if not in every instance respected. We did not hear of a single instance of depredation, and believe none was designed by any of the participants of this affair.

All the inquiry as to how the thing happened was fruitless of any definite reply. The town was patrolled by a mounted squadron of DeBry's brigade all night. The patrol was dismissed at 6 A. M. The melee began at about 8 A. M. The first we saw of it was a large crowd in front of the issue office of the clothing department, and men coming out loaded down with plunder.

The sight of this sort of thing seemed to electrify the whole crowd of soldiers in the streets. Everybody went in for his share. The amount of goods was very large, much larger than anybody dreamed of. Notwithstanding thousands of suits of clothes had been issued for weeks previous, there seemed to be an immense number left. This all went first, and the miscellaneous plunder followed.

The excitement continued till about

twelve o'clock, when the goods all having been taken, the executors of the estate and the soldiers gradually separated and went to their several places of rendezvous to count the proceeds. After that they separated as quietly as they came together, and during the balance of the day were starting off towards their homes.

## Latest From the North.

Washington, May 25.—A communication appears in the Chronicle this morning which is understood to be from the pen of Senator Sherman. The points are that the President had no more to do in rejecting the Sherman-Johnston treaty than simply to direct the rejection. Stanton's bulletins were issued upon his own responsibility, and the communication in the Chronicle inquires: Where was the censor when Halleck's insulting order was published? It says: Mr. Stanton published the order and will not openly acknowledge that it was founded in error; he continues an insubordinate and neither his person nor rank can shield him. The communication also further inquires: Had not an officer in Sherman's position the right to expect some effort on the part of the Government to stay the column? The very moment of the return of General Grant with the news of the surrender of Johnston, proved how groundless and foolish had been the idle fears a Washington.

The communication, in conclusion, urges the publication of the official report, and that the natural resentment of a soldier, sensitive on account of a palpable wrong, should be respected and observed. The writer of this is not disposed to belittle either the services of General Sherman, or the energy of Stanton, and would rather see both expended on the common enemy.

Sherman yesterday pointedly declined the President's stand, to take the hand of Stanton, and is quite indifferent as to the sentiments of the imperious and fiery monster. Gen. Sherman expects to leave the army that he has left here in one day or two, and go West. He will probably call at New York and Chicago.

The headquarters of the Military District of the Mississippi, of which Sherman is still commander, will be established at Louisville. The drift of public opinion here, on the Sherman and Stanton controversy, is not in favor of the Secretary of War, and the publication of Gen. Sherman's report, by the committee on the conduct of the war, is looked for with great interest.

Fort Monroe, May 25.—A steamer sailed from here this morning for Savannah under sealed orders. Mrs. Davis has four children, brother, sister and Mrs. Clay go to Savannah in the Clyde, as permission for them to proceed North has been refused by the War Department. Yesterday afternoon a guard was sent out to the Clyde, and searched the steamer and all the baggage and effects of the rebel party remaining on board. A large amount of gold, valuable jewelry, etc., were found in the baggage of the ladies, but, with the exception of several important documents, which were found by the guard, everything was left un molested. The strictest regulations respecting persons visiting the fortress are still rigidly enforced. No person, either officer or civilian, is allowed to enter the fortress without a pass.

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HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Talladega Ala. May 24th 1865

General Orders, No 5

No Citizens will be allowed under any circumstances, to purchase from men of this command Horses or Mules. Soldiers have not the authority to sell animals. In exchanging Mules for Horses the exchange will not be considered valid unless the animals are subjected to an examination at these Head Quarters.

By Command of Brevet Brig. Gen. CHRYSLER, ROBERT BARBER, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,

Talladega, Ala., June 5, 1865.

## HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES.

Talladega, Ala. May 14th 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.

I. The General Commanding announces to the citizens of Talladega, and surrounding country, that the occupation of this point by the United States Forces, is for the preservation of good order, and the protection of citizens in their property and occupations, and to their open communication with the country, to enable the people to obtain supplies for their families.

Civil Officers will retain their authority, and will enforce the civil laws, except such as shall give aid or support to the enemies of the United States. No private parades or military parades, or other military parades, shall be necessary to force upon return to the country, for the support of the army, without being interfered with as long as vouchers will be given payable at the military post, at deprecations paroled, and the laws of the country. Excommunicated by returned Confederate soldiers from their paroled status, all officers, soldiers, or soldiers of this command, will be promptly and severely punished, if re-ported to these Head Quarters.

II. All public property of the Confederate States, will at once be turned over to the proper Staff Officers, in accordance with the stipulations of the surrender of this department. Any persons found with Confederate States property in their homes, to be used for private purposes, after the 25th day of May, 1865, only, will be arrested and treated as felons, unless they have permits from United States authorities to retain such property.

III. All officers and soldiers of the Confederate States Army, or State service, immediately report at these Head Quarters, and give their parole, in accordance with the stipulations of the surrender of the armies to which they belong, the Mississippi, after the surrender of or they will be treated as Rebels, and as Guerrillas. All arms belonging to the Confederate States, and which lies east of the river, will be immediately turned in to Lieut. Dwyer, Post Ordinance Officer at these Head Quarters, with all other ordnance stores of any military organization.

By command of Brevet Brig. Gen. M. H. CHRYSLER, ROBERT BARBER, A. A. A. General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, Talladega Ala May 29th 1865.

The General Commanding directs for the information of all concerned that in accordance with General Order No. one (1) that all property belonging to the Confederate States should be turned in at these Head Quarters.

Information is daily received that men in different parts of the Country have banded themselves together, seizing and retaining property that belonged to the Confederacy, but under the terms of the surrender, now belongs to the United States Government. NAMES of many of whom are now on file at this office.

These marauders not only take Federal property but at the same time plunder and pillage private citizens.

The General further directs that all parties implicated in these lawless proceedings, will be treated as Felons, and wait their time that unless they return to their homes, and conduct themselves as law abiding citizens, resume some avocation for the support of themselves and families, that they will be arrested, taken from their homes, sent to some Military Prison for trial by a Court Martial.

G. W. BECKER, Captain and Provost Marshal.

## MILITARY NOTICE.

5,000 Sheaves of Oats Wanted, to be paid for in CORN at these Head Quarters.

By order of Brevet Brig. Gen. CHRYSLER, ROBERT BARBER, A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. FORCES, Talladega, Ala., May 25, 1865.

To Whom it may Concern: Whereas the Tanneries in this vicinity have been robbed by lawless persons, it is hereby ordered that all leather taken without authority, be reported to these Head Quarters by the persons taking the same.

By Command of Brevet Brig. Gen. M. H. CHRYSLER, ROBERT BARBER, A. A. A. G.

## HEADQUARTERS, ARMY AND DIVISION OF WEST MISSISSIPPI,

Mobile, Ala., May 5th, 1865,

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 36.

The Maj. General Commanding hereby announces to this Army and Military Division, that Lieutenant-General Richard Taylor, commanding the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, yesterday surrendered the forces under his command, with all munitions of war, and other property belonging to the Confederate Government, now under his control.

All officers and men are to be paroled; officers giving their individual paroles, and commanders of regiments, detachments and batteries signing the paroles for their men. All will be permitted to property will be molested. Whenever it is necessary to force upon return to the country, for the support of the army, without being interfered with as long as vouchers will be given payable at the military post, at deprecations paroled, and the laws of the country. Excommunicated by returned Confederate soldiers from their paroled status, all officers, soldiers, or soldiers of this command, will be promptly and severely punished, if re-ported to these Head Quarters.

The surrender of property does not include the weapons or private horses or state horses, will at once be turned over to the proper Staff Officers, in accordance with the stipulations of the surrender of this department. Any persons found with Confederate States property in their homes, to be used for private purposes, after the 25th day of May, 1865, only, will be arrested and treated as felons, unless they have permits from United States authorities to retain such property.

III. All officers and soldiers of the Confederate States Army, or State service, immediately report at these Head Quarters, and give their parole, in accordance with the stipulations of the surrender of the armies to which they belong, the Mississippi, after the surrender of or they will be treated as Rebels, and as Guerrillas. All arms belonging to the Confederate States, and which lies east of the river, will be immediately turned in to Lieut. Dwyer, Post Ordinance Officer at these Head Quarters, with all other ordnance stores of any military organization.

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